WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1882.

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# The Intelligencer.

office: Nos. 25 and 27 Courteenth Street lenard, of Parkersburg, has Col. Ben Filson's way of electioneering, and is geting in his work among the yeomanry of

the Fourth District.

ratic paper, says:

"It is plain that in Virginia, at least, this
question of a protective tariff is to be a
leading issue. In magnitude and importance it will overshadow all measures of
expediency and policy, and it is the rock
upon which the so-called Democratis party
in Virginia will split and fall to pieces."

Is speaking of Mrs. Garfield to the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer the or day, Hon. R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, said in answer to the question

"How is Mrs. Garfield?"

"Bow is Mrs. Garfield?"

"Sibe is just as quiet, modest a little womans ever, though she is a rich woman now. That is to say she is so much richer than sheever was before, that she is considered rich by herself, her friends, and her neighbors. I would like to take you round to see her if you come to Cleveland, she is a great pet in our town, though she does not seem to know it. Cleveland worships the memory of Garfield."

ridiculous that an enterprise like the River railroad, involving an expenditure between here and Parkersburg, of not less than \$2,000,000, should be conditional on seeing that this sum is hardly more than a drop in the bucket compared with the amount to be expended. But so it is, and we are not to judge of the condition further than to say whether we are willing to accept it or not. By accepting it we virtually secure a pledge from Senator the road should be taken off the hands of the people along the route, and transferred to himself and other members of the syn dieste. It will be for them then to build stands pledged. We do not say that the read will not be built without our vote of \$20,000. However, should the counties their declination would certainly release the syndicate, provided the syndicate is indifferent to proceeding with the enterprise. Our failure to comply with their offer lets them out in case they want out. On the other hand, our compliance binds

A BRITTLE BUSINESS.

a Behalf of American Glass Manufacturersat European Glass Houses-Live Stock Statistics-General Capital News

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Charles W. Buckunier, of Holbs, Brockunier & Co.. of Wheeling, and Vice President of the National Flint and Lime Glass Association, was busy all day Saturday looking up statistics to aid him in procuring such legislation as may keep the heads of American glass manufacturers with the European product. European cut glass of a certain grade can be sold in this country for less money than the Amer ican skilled laborer is paid for cutting the glass. Simply, as Mr. Brockunier explains, because the European laborers are willing

or compelled to work for a mere pittance, while the American laborer demands, and should receive fair remunerative wages. Mr. Brockunier, accompanied by Congressman Wilson, called on Judge Kelley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and had a long consultation on the importance of laying before the Tariff Commission the propriety of imposing such duty on foreign cut glas ware as will enable American manufactur

Mr. Brockunier also called on assistant Secretary Bancroft Davis, at the State Department, who supplied numerous docu ments pertaining to the glass question, and who promised to advise Mr. Brockunier further. Both Judge Kelley and Mr. Mr. Brockunier met many members of the who proved to be a relative by marriage Camden that the further responsibility for He has made a very favorable impression here and is evidently determined that the glass trade shall have the protection which it needs, and which, he argues with much force and clearness, it ought to have. Live Stock Statistics.

partment about to be issued, will report on along the route decline to vote the \$41,000, ten millions three hundred and fifty-sever thousand nine hundred and eighty-one ten years; 1,812,932 mules and asses, an increase of 61 per cent; 993,970 working oxen a decrease of 25 per cent; 1,243,593 milch cows, an increase of 39 per cent; 22,488,590

ama member, will sit daily in the future, and will soon have the reports ready in the cases undisposed of. We shall seat the other contestants in the Southern cases before Congress adjourns. You know what that means in the South next fall. In the words of a Bourbon leader on the Democratic side from a Gulf State, it means twenty liberals in the next House from the 'Solid South.' Had the Republican majority failed to do its duty in this regard, had it falled to say to the bull-dozers and ballot-box stuffers of the House, 'You shall no longer defy the will of the people,' we must have hung our heads in shame at the stump next fall. As it is, we have something to stand on in the North, and our liberal friends here have something to stand on in the North, and our liberal friends here have something to stand on in the South. We shall have no

difficulty in sleeping restfully to night.
"There is a hereafter," was about all a prominent Democrat would say; "and in it the Republicans will bitterly repent their action of Monday. A cloture has two edges and they are always sharp."

dler stated tersely this afternoon, in bidng some departing New Orleans applicants for office good bye, two facts well understood here, which ought to be well under stood outside. He said, in substance: "You around here. Your chances are damaged. ington. Yersonal importunity avails nothing." And, again, "The Administration has representatives in every Southern State charged with the observation of its politics. Precise information about every Liberal movement in the South is always in hand. Every movement of promise is encouraged; none others can or will be. not be squandered.

Staying Qualities of Congress,

Washington, June 4.—The probabilities tre that Congress will remain in session until the first of July, and even longer. There are five appropriation bills yet to be threaten to prolong the session by refusing to give unanimous consent to the consider-ation of measures and by objecting to the transaction of business out of the regular

Measures to be Taken for the Relief of Russian Refugees, New York, June 4.—A convention of tion for the reception, distribution, transportation, and colonization of Russian

CALM IN THE CONTEST

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC'

Are the Latest Words from the Strike Centers Only Watching and Walting-Dispatches from all Points of Interest Regard-

Pittsburgh, June 4.-While engaged i prominent member of the Iron Association camated officials now state that it is part of run even without a scale if they only get the advance. In a conference at Clevely stated that every mill in the west would until the scale was signed in the Pittsburgh There are a number of union mills in the west running now without anything

like a scale and President Jarrett cannot pre

causing a general shut-down, and now they

say that it was part of their plan to have

those mills run. The Amalgamated asso ciation during the present troubles, has committed breaches of faith in two in stances. The first was the advance in the Cincinnati men who want to go back on charge the manufacturers with wishing to avoid paying a fair rate for their labor and also that it is the intention to make an effort to smash the association. Now I firmly believe that the manufacturers would be perfectly willing to leave whole question to three members of the association, if the former were allowed to pick the men. The mill owners have great confidence in the mill owners have great confidence in the ood sense of a very large part of the asso-giation, and if the better element in that grain, and if the better element in that organization listened to these present troubles would have never occurred. It is a sact well known to the best men in the association that the iron trade is dull and does not warrant the present demand. I received a letter from a western manufacturer to-day who wrote that he had not one order for, bar iron on his books. And let me tell you another thing of those men who are striking for the rights of labor. There is a certain mill in this city which, although it is shut down, still it employs quite a force of laborers around in the yard. A few days since some of the so puddlers, who had worked in the second control of the second cont went to the manager and requested him to discharge the laborers and give the work to that number of puddlers." The gentle-man was asked the name of the mill at which the above is alleged to have oc-

Philadelphia, as well as those having es-tablishments in the Lehigh and Schuykill valleys and the Harrisburg region, with flices in this city, without exception, say they have no fears of a strike among their employes, nor of any shut-down similar to the present situation in Pittsburgh. The iron manufacturers of the State, properly the difference between them being in the employes in reference to the basis up which wages are determined. The Phila delphians have a sliding scale of their own by which the wages of the employes are regulated from month to month. The Pittaburgh manufacturers also have a sliding
scale, but owing to special variations in its details, the wages of Pittaburgh employes are always ahead of those
Phihadelphia workmen. The third class
are those who have no sliding scale as
such, but have a thorough understanding
with their employes that when the price
of iron advances then wages shall be advanced, and when it goes down then
wages shall also decrease. This last set
may be said to include all the manufacturcrs whose mills are located in the middle
of the state. Those of the Lehigh and
Schuylkill valloys, including the Allentown, Reading and Phenixville companies,
and those in, about, and beyond Harrisburg, comprising among others the Paxton, Duncannon, and Cambria works.
While the arrangements under which the
wages are paid, together with the wages
themselves, differ among three classes, the
basis upon which these wages are regulated is the same. The market or selling
price of iron is always made the standard
of wages.

Lon men generally show a disposition to burgh manufacturers also have a sliding scale, but owing to special varia-

firms engaged in the manufacture and sale of iron products were called upon with a iron trouble upon the trade in New Engno immediate ill effects are to be apprechiefy concerned with pig-ron, there be-ing but four or five rolling-mills, which do not employ any union men. There are some 350 foundries, employing on an aver-age perhaps 150 men each. The largest of not employ any union men. There are some 550 foundries, employing on an average perhaps 150 men each. The largest of these are in Connecticut, where some shops employ over 1,000 hands No Massachusetts foundry employes above 100. The molders are apparently satisfied with their present wages, which are about \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day for journeymen, while men employed by the piece earn from \$2 to \$5, according to their skill. The foundry business is good, all the shops being well supplied with orders and others overcrowded. The bar-iron business, on the other hand, is dull with a declining market, and a month's lockout will be a decided benefit to the manufacturers now affected, as well as to the few in New England, should the strike extend here, as it will enable them to work off their surplus stock at advanced prices and make necessary repairs. The strikers, as usual have chosen the most inopportune time for their own interests.

Defect in the Law was Discovered-The Largest Contingent Fee ever Won by a Lawyer-The Effect of the Decision.

awyer has carned perhaps the largest con-ingent fee ever won in this country. The uling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the knit goods case takes off 50 cents per pound on all hosiery or knit goods into which wool enters. This de-

spreading upon his desk an array of let-ters. These were orders to cancel contracts given. They were from all parts of the country, and informed the firm that unless the orders could be filled less the specific duty ordered off by Congress that it need not aftenne it.

not attempt it.

In the preparation of schedule M of the law relating to the duty on knit goods the word "wool" was left out. How it was done no one seems to know. It may have been a clerical error. The Judges, however, construed the sentence literally and refused to go back to the original acts, and this ruled off the specific duty of lifty cents, and this, say the dealers, places the American manufacturer at a decided disadvantage.

the lawyer's fee for successfully carrying out the scheme is just half of that sum—just \$5,500,000. This is the whole story the incentive of the importer and the incentive of the lawyer. The hosiery manufacturers of this city have all commenced work on cotton goods or a very low grade of woolen in consequence of this decision."

## THE TANGLED SKEIN.

THE RECENT KNIT GOODS DECISION

combed iron-gray shock of hair, which spread over most of his face in a stubby beard, tops a long, thin body. Behind his rugged brow is an excellent brain, a clear, incisive strong mind. In the thin, scanty throat lurks a good voice. He is well posted on most matters, and witty, withat; but every other factor in the man's make-up has been lost until recently in his eccentric external appearance, brought out in strong relief by his habits of life. He has been roughing it ever since he started as a farm hand in the mountains of Tennessee, picking up law by the blazing logs in the long winter nights. He was astruggling lawyer when the war broke out. He was, he saye, with a fine distinction, opposed to secestion but in favor of revolution. So he went into the Confederate army, and lought in the ranks for one or other both. All he got out of it was a coloneley, which placed him as the political hideway. The cents per pound on all hosiery or knit goods into which wool enters. This decision refunds to importers \$11,000,000. Naturally it has excited the indignation of the American manufacturers of hosiery goods, as they declare that it places them upon unequal terms with English manufacturers in a market where they were unable to compete except with that protection which the specific duty of 50 cents per pound guaranteed them. The claim of injustice in the decision of the Supreme Court is the greater cheapness of wool in the foreign market, which will enable for eign goods to come into this market at the manufacturers paying a higher price for wool cannot begin to meet the competition. "The effect of the decision is beginning to be felt alrendy," said Mr. John J. Glazier, of the firm of Glazier Brothers & Co., spreading upon his desk an array of let. apples and ginger cakes on the floor of the House while his sybaritic colleagues were leasting on champagne, crabs and robins on toast in the cale of the House, he would not have been heard from quite so soon. His hard, unpoetical life becomes pathetic, if not noble, when it is known that his sacrifices are made for the sake of needy relations, and you forget all his oddities and peculiarities in thinking of those for whom he lives.

Banks. The steamship India, of Carr's and a great patch of planking on her starboard bow showed where a great hole had been torn through her iron shell by the Capt. Hoberland, left Hamburg May 14, with a general cargo of assorted merchanstory dise to Seager Brothers and 492 steerage

### A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

TALY MOURNING A DEAD PATRIOT

straordinary Honors Paid to the Memory of Garibaldi-The French Chamber of Depu ties Adjourn as a Mark of Bespect-A Commission Sent to Egypt.

Rome, June 3.—The death of General Gari baldi produced an immense impression. erformances in the theaters were stopped. ties will adjourn. King Humbert sent a dispatch to Monotti Garibaldi, expressing griof at the death of General Garibaldi and the loss his family and the country had

The Municipal Council adjourned till the 12th instant, and will send a deputation to Caprera to attend Garibaldi's funeral. The Bourses of Rome, Genon and Naples are closed. A subscription has been opened by political and workingmen's So to raise funds for the erection of a monunent to Garibaldi.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to excess to-day. President Farini delivered a panegyric on the deceased General during which the whole house remained Signor Depretis, President of the Coun-

Signor Depretis, President of the Council, presented two bills—one postponing the National fete till the 18th instant and decreeing inneral honors, and the other providing for the erection of a monument to Garibaddi at the cost of the State, and the payment of pensions of 10,000 lires to his widow and each of his five children. President Farini moved resolutions that the Chamber adiourn until the 12th instant; that the members attend in a body, a popular demonstration in honor of Garibaldi, and that a deputation go to Caprera to attend the funeral.

Both the bills and the resolutions were adopted. The Senate commemorated the death of Garibaldi in a similar manner.

ROME, June 4.—All the Liberal journals appear in mourning and publish enlogies on Garibaldi. The French Chamber of Deputies adjourning produced an excellent impression.

Ricciotti Garibi and Mayor Causeio have arrived at Caprera. Preparations for the cremation of the remains have been succession.

arrived at Caprera. Preparations for the cremation of the remains have been suspended. The Doctors expected arrived this evening.

he hoctors expected arrived this evening.

MADDALENA, June 3.—During the attack of bronchitis to which General Garabaldi succumbed, he several times inquired if the steamer conveying Dr. Albanesi to Caprera had been sighted, and being answered in the negative seemed disturbed. He also asked for news from his son Manlio, and shortly afterward expired, his face appearing as in sleep. The death chamber is arranged as a mortuary chapel. The body of the deceased General is dressed in the white poncho and embroidered cap he habitually wore. A body of marines is posted in the chamber as a gusrd of honor.

General Garibaldi's will orders that his body be cremated, and the ashes preserved in a porphyry urn near the tomb of his dead child at Caprera. The will is dated September 17, 1881, and intrusts the execution of his wishes to his wife.

Pares June 3.—In the Deputies Bening-line of the second contents of the second contents.